



The Select Ten gave an enjoyable Thanksgiving dinner last Thursday at the residence of Mrs. Lucinda Johnson, 1009 Twenty first street n. w. It was an up-to-date affair, and among those present were Misses Jennie Tyler, Stella Bradley, M. J. Foster and Mrs. Charles C. Curtis; Messrs. P. H. Greene, S. H. Archer, P. D. Morris, M. I. Hurley, P. H. Green, jr., N. R. Barnes, W. H. Foreman and Lawrence Bradley.

Mr. Jackson Tucker, a strong Christian endeavor advocate who made a quick exit from the residence of Mr. Hill last Tuesday one week ago, will be called on to explain.

Mr. Fountain Payton, has removed his office from D Street to the Capital Savings Bank.

## ALEXANDRIA NEWS.

Wm. A. Carter, Agent and Correspondent of WASHINGTON BEE, 627 South Asaph St.

(All orders for advertisements, job printing, or news notes will be carefully attended to, if sent to the above address.)

The special sermon to the Alfred Street Baptist Church Sunday School tomorrow (Sunday) evening by the pastor, Rev. Alexander Truett, is expected to attract all of the Sabbath School workers in the city.

Mrs. M. L. Strubling, of Washington, was in the city Sunday, and looking well.

It is reported at this writing that there are no hopes of Mr. Daniel W. Chinn's recovery. He embraced religion Monday, and seems perfectly reconciled to the dreadful illness which he bears now with Christian fortitude.

The charity work of the Colored Relief Association has been very carefully mapped out for the winter season which is just about to make its debut.

## THE MASONIC CELEBRATION.

The fifty-second anniversary of Universal Lodge No. 1, of this city, was very appropriately celebrated at Roberts Chapel M. E. Church Sunday evening, November 20th, and it may be truthfully said that it was the grandest celebration, in every sense of the term, that the Masons have ever had in the old ancient town, and the Universals, with the sister lodges, turned out in massive numbers. Several of our leading young men of honorable professions, and from our best families, who have recently connected themselves with this ancient organization, took this brilliant occasion to make their public debut, and they certainly made a handsome appearance. Mr. Magnus L. Robinson, 33d degree, was honored by the presence of Grand Master Jones, of Norfolk, Va., Ex-District Master Henry L. Holmes, of Arlington; Wm. Bruce, esq., of the District of Columbia, and Ex-Grand Master of the District of Columbia, Rev. R. H. Robinson, who is at present stationed at Cumberland, Md., was the orator of the occasion. He was introduced by Rev. Wm. H. Gaines.

The charity collection requested by Grand Master Jones was very liberally responded to. The choir, under the leadership of Prof. Lumpkins, rendered some very excellent music on the occasion.

John A. Seaton, jr., of Fauquier County, Miss Lena Hopkins and Miss Parker, of Philadelphia, were the guests of Mrs. Credit on Sunday.

A memorial meeting to the distinguished statesman and orator, Hon. John M. Langston, will be held in this city in the near future.

Rev. R. H. Robinson, of Cumberland, while in the city called to see Parris Simms, who has been an invalid for some years, and promised to make an effort to have Mr. Simms cared for in a Baltimore, Md., institution.

Mr. and Mrs. Willis Madden were in the city Sunday. These popular young people received many callers.

## THE MUSICAL DIRECTORSHIP.

MRS. ALICE STRANGE DAVIS APPOINTED.

The second agony in the second scene of the musical directorship of the public schools is over, and Mrs. Alice Strange-Davis has been declared the successful contestant by the committee that was appointed by the board of school trustees, i. e., the musical committee consisting of Rev. Sterling M. Brown and Mrs. Mary Church-Terrell. The report of the committee was unanimous in her favor, which will be a disappointment, of course to the many hundred people who expected either Professors Layton, Furby or Grant would have won.

Mrs. Davis, the new directress of music, is originally from Lynchburg, Va., and her name was Alice Strange. She came to this city several years ago and was appointed to a teachership. She married Mr. Joseph H. Davis who was then a clerk in the Pension Office. He graduated in law from the Howard law school and after the election of Grover Cleveland, he with several other republicans was dismissed as an offensive partisan. He moved to Baltimore, Md., where he commenced the practice of his profession. He was a successful lawyer and won quite a reputation as a civil lawyer. He was taken ill and died, which left surviving him, Mrs. Davis, the newly appointed musical directress and one child. She returned to this city and began teaching music, and was subsequently appointed by Mrs. Trustee Terrell one of the music teachers.

Trustee Brown says that the examination was in every sense, a practical one and that Mrs. Davis fairly won the prize.

## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

## OPPOSED TO JUDGE KIMBALL.

Editor of the BEE:

I agree with you in your advocacy of a new judge for the Police Court in place of Judge Kimball. No one knows this better than the colored attorneys who practice law in the lower and upper branches of the police court. I can cite several persons who have been illegally committed.

A LAWYER.

## RIGHTS OF AN ATTORNEY.

A SHARP LETTER TO ATTORNEY SMITH.

Since Lawyer James H. Smith had released from the insane asylum, a few days ago, a white woman who had been illegally sent there by Judge Kimball, so stated Justice Bradley, he received from the institution a letter from a man by the name of John W. Rice, which speaks for itself.

ST. ELIZABETH ASYLUM, Washington, D. C.

JAMES H. SMITH, Esq., Sir:—I will give you \$50.00 to take me out of this place. I have been here nearly four months, sent here by a young doctor at Hampton Soldiers Home. There is nothing the matter with my mind; I am as sound as you are. You must excuse this short note, for I am in a hurry. I will pay your expenses if you will call on me.

JOHN W. RICE,

St. Elizabeth Asylum, Late Co. K 19th Penn. Vol. Calvary.

On the reception of the above letter he called at the asylum and tried to see his client but he was refused, hence he wrote a short letter to the manager. In reply to his letter he received from Mr. Godding the following reply:

JAMES H. SMITH,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

503 1/2 D St. n. w.

SIR:—Your letter of the 22nd inst. received, contents noted. You was right in not waiting for my return, and my assistant was right in not acting in any matter that could properly wait for my decision.

It is a trust in which a client can consult with his attorney, but you will readily understand that the custodianship of persons legally adjudged insane carries with it certain rights, as well as responsibilities, to protect both the insane man and the community, among which is deciding who may properly visit the patient.

To illustrate, if you were so unfortunate as to have a sister adjudged insane by a jury, and committed legally to the hospital, you would not think that the mere fact that a man had been admitted to the bar entitled him to a roving commission to seek through a hospital for clients, in the absence of any outsiders, and so make the acquaintance of your sister who, we may suppose had the idea, that the majority of the insane have that she was sane, and you were instrumental in keeping her locked up. There must first be some foundation laid to establish a clientship.

None of the individuals mentioned in your letter belong to the class committed by the judge of the police court.

John W. Rice wrote you under a misapprehension of the situation. He wishes simply to return to the home for District volunteer soldiers from whence he came, and his return has been recommended, whereat he is happy.

The females named all have guardians or responsible friends from whom it would be desirable to have consent for your visit, in order that I might be able to recognize you as their attorney.

Very respectfully,

W. W. GODDING

## A FRIEND TO THE SOUTH.

SENATOR HANNA DEFENDED BY A SOUTHERNER

The history of Hon. Marcus A. Hanna, so often and widely published, as to be known by the reading public as it reveals the efforts of a good and useful citizen and business man, is an inspiration to the youth of this country, and as an example of clean political methods, and consummate party management is peerless. His is such a life that it might well be emulated in all of its phases by all citizens, irrespective of party affiliations.

The clearness of foresight, the energy and the courage which made him a successful man in the business world, also made him, when he turned his attention to politics, one of the most remarkable political managers of the age. He, mainly by his own efforts, and in spite of some of the most powerful adverse combinations known to politics in this country, accomplished the nomination of Mr. McKinley, and his subsequent conduct and management of the campaign culminated in republican victory.

To the republicans of the south, and especially to the colored republicans, Senator Hanna stands forth as a true and tried friend, and with all the loyal feeling, the respect and love they have for President McKinley, yet it must be admitted that to them Senator Hanna is the mainspring of political action in their favor, and they feel that he is the best friend they have at court.

It is pleasing to note that the Senator is so broad minded that he is able to give credit to a man who proves himself to be such that the color of one's skin is not the standard by which he judges a man's qualification. Hence it is, that through his instrumentality, colored men of ability are recognized by this administration, and they are reaping the reward of their party fealty in various parts of the country. This is attested by the appointment of the Hon. John P. Green, of Ohio, as chief of the stamping division, post office department; Rucker, of Georgia, collector of internal revenue; Ruffin, of Tennessee, consul to Paraguay, S. A.; Demas, of Louisiana, naval officer at New Orleans; H. P. Cheatham, of North Carolina, Recorder of Deeds, D. C.; Van Horn, of New Jersey, consul to Hayti; Joseph H. Lee, collector of the ports at Jacksonville, Fla.; James Hill, register land office at Jackson, Miss., and other prominent positions too numerous to mention.

This wide distribution of appoint-

ments to places of honor and trust, not to the usual messenger and laborers places which many of our former friends thought sufficiently good for the colored contingent, is a more marked recognition of the Negro race than any recent administration has had the honesty and courage to extend to the race.

It is well known to the leaders that Senator Hanna's broad-minded influence was a potent factor in the making of the appointments. And we have assurances that these are but an indication of what will be for the Negro along that line.

As I predicted, an overwhelming republican majority in Ohio this fall, and the return of Mr. Hanna to the United States Senate. Respectfully,

E. H. DEAS, of South Carolina.

## NEGRO DISFRANCHISEMENT BY LAW (?)

WILL THE REPUBLICAN PARTY, QUIETLY ACQUIESE?

Editor Washington Bee.

Because of your willingness at all times to discuss in your columns matters of real interest to the Negro masses, I beg liberty to again call attention to the above question discussed by Mr. L. C. Moore, in your last issue. Mr. Moore, who is certainly posted in the conditions at the South, from a long residence there, calls attention to the New York interview of a Mr. Hearsey, of Louisiana, mentioned in the Times and BEE a few days ago, who says the people (some of the white people) of Louisiana will in the spring, enact a State Constitution to disfranchise the Negroes of that State, by requiring an educational and property qualification, which these minority white people know the Negroes do not, as a whole, possess. Mr. Moore asks Mr. Hearsey some grave questions.

I do not propose to ask him any questions. Mr. Hearsey, and men of his feeling need no appeal to reason. They will hear none. I propose to ask the Republican Party some questions. I differ with Mr. Moore, politically, but as Negroes are made to understand everywhere, that they are Negroes, we must be a union on these race questions. No Douglass and no Langston now, to preach sound doctrine, and to declare in favor of justice and equality before the law for Negroes.

The Negro leaders of to day preach only such doctrine as is popular and well received. Not choosing to live and die in the faith as Douglass and Langston did, I hope, like the BEE, that God may give us true men in their places. I feel that I voice the sentiments of the Negro masses throughout the country especially the south, if not, the political leaders, when I ask the Republican Party,—my party,—in view of the United States Constitution, declaring this people should not be disfranchised—in view of the platform pledge of 1896 guaranteeing the right to the ballot, based on citizenship in the United States alone, whether the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Georgia, shall at will, set aside the Constitution of the United States. I propose to make this matter plain. From the great number of white illiterates in those States previous to the war and their failure to make either a property or educational test then, even without a confession, as to their real motive, now it would be plain their object now is to deny only the Negro's participation in the Government except as a taxpayer and an occupant of their jails, workhouses and penitentiaries.

We do not ask the republican party to pass any special negro legislation at this late stage of the game, but the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments were special negro legislation, but it was the whole people's work, it went into the Constitution and was supposed to have legal force of Congress to enforce it. I know there is in existence one solitary enactment, namely, the penalty for excluding negroes from juries, but defense of negroes' rights to citizenship have become so unpopular that although the United States Supreme Court has declared this enactment Constitutional, no judiciary, republican or democrat will enforce it, for even in Georgia, that puts up such great republican lights as Buck, Henson, Johnson, Lyons, Pledger and Rucker. A few days ago the negro County of Muscogee was treated to a sensation by drawing one negro juror, even by accident, but which was corrected soon after by excluding him, with the United States law, with a penalty of \$5000 on the books a dead letter.

There is not a republican living who has honesty, who could for a moment entertain the opinion that the negro in thirty years only, under the circumstances, had an equal chance to make himself the equal of the white man in property and education. Nor could this same republican pretend to believe that a property and educational test in the southern states was not in direct conflict with the constitutional prohibitions in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. I will assure him that the supreme court of Mississippi has declared, in a reverted decision, that the purpose of that provision was to disfranchise the negroes, and that alone, and the state cannot deny it.

The republican party gave us amendments which prohibited this denial, making no particular exception as to means. How can a republican pretend that this particular excuse is greater than their constitution? South Carolina's Constitutional Convention, forcibly, made up principally of white democrats, was so outspoken in its purpose that an enterprise, but straight-forward delegate, Mr. Aldrich, who wanted them to speak plainly, offered a provision that in election for members of the legislature none but white citizens should vote, carrying with it the provision that none but white men should hold office. Senator Tillman fought this down as too plainly exposing their real purpose. His language to the public, the constitution and laws they made, the fact that with two republican parties in South Carolina, both voting for McKinley—thousands (?) of white republicans and 150,000 colored ones only voted for McKinley, 9,000 votes ought to be enough to attest both the purpose and result in South Carolina. Mississippi, with 170,000 negro voters, gave Mr. McKinley 4,000 only. Congressman Catchings, of the same district of Messrs. Bruce, Lynch and Hill, with 45,000 Negro votes and 12,000 white

## AMUSEMENTS.

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Mr. T. Thomas Fortune, editor of the New York Age, and contributor to the New York Sun, will address the Bethel Literary and Historical Association at the Lincoln Memorial Congregational Church, corner of Eleventh and R streets n. w., on Tuesday evening next. Subject: "Thomas Jefferson, the Greatest Democrat."

one occupies the seat on the claim of less than 3,000, and granting his opponent who contests, Hon. C. J. Jones, a colored lawyer of Greenville, just 369 out of the said 45,000 negro votes. Where, O, where, is the republican party on this situation? Can, or will our colored leaders tell us?

A very few negroes voted and worked for the success of the republican ticket for office; the great mass, because of good government and the belief that the party that gave us rights would perfect the laws so we may resort to them and find them sufficient to protect our rights just as they do the rights of other citizens. We now hear of nothing, except the struggle for a few "loaves and fishes," while the enemies of our citizenship are winding us in closer and closer, and with Bishop Turner's "inevitable" heaving in sight it is time to cry out in despair.

## REDUCE THESE STATE'S REPRESENTATION.

The fourteenth amendment certainly tells us who are citizens of the United States, and of the several states wherein they reside. The republican platform certainly promises that all such shall cast a ballot and have it counted and returned as cast. The amendment certainly says the state's representation in congress shall be reduced for all there restricted, and now what about those in Mississippi and South Carolina? Here are both the law and the facts. Mr. Murray's efforts in Congress to have a committee of Congress proceed along that line seems to have left Congress when he did—they were referred to the 55th Congress with Mr. Murray on the outside trying to get seated, in spite of the South Carolina "plan." Why don't the colored editors keep these questions to the front? If they don't defend us who will?

## THE PARTY'S DUTY.

The writer has been a republican always, he believes in their platform and insists that it be respected and adhered to, and as the republican party is in power by republican votes, with thousands of republican votes muzzled, believes they should attempt to run the government by the policy as outlined in their platform—negroes right to exercise the ballot privilege, as well as tariff, finance and other planks. Indeed the former is vastly more important, for it goes to the very foundations on which our institutions are built. The three solitary states in the American Union having negro majorities are Mississippi, South Carolina and Louisiana, two of them with a decided minority forcibly possessed the constitutional (?) convention, which forged yokes for the necks of the majority, and as the Supreme Court, Congress and the republican party stand silent the third will wheel in line to do the same thing next spring.

Mr. Editor, I am neither a preacher nor a prophet but I warn the country that anarchy is on the march, but while the negro has not joined the procession it is not well to forcibly make him less at home here than your worst aliens. There may come a time when this alienation may prove the most desperate element to deal with, especially in time of the nation's great peril. Republicans go to the rescue and vindicate the cause of the fathers of the party who made all that is worthy in it. Negro delegates and negroes who exercised controlling influences in helping to make delegates to the late national convention which framed a platform plank promising protection to the ballot, there will be a reckoning should you permit your party to fulfil all promises but those to your enslaved, outlawed and disfranchised race. Four years will be allowed you to use your influence with the party in behalf of the race that honored you. We are watching you. Be men and speak out for your rights, or sneak away to the rear and hide your faces in shame.

Yours for the race,

J. N. JOHNSON, M. D.

Attorney-at-law.

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